S. R. A.—B. A. I. 202. Issued March, 1924.

# United States Department of Agriculture.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

### FEBRUARY, 1924.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES

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## CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

U.S. DEPOSITORY

**Meat Inspection Granted.**

979. Nashua Beef Co., 247 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

**Meat Inspection Withdrawn.**

*34. Boise Valley Packing Co., Eagle, Idaho.
909. Empire Hotel Supply Co., New York, N. Y.
940. Nauss Bros. Co., New York, N. Y.
979. J. E. Colburn, Nashua, N. H.
*1000. The Universal Serum Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

**Station Discontinued.**

Ogden, Utah, virus-serum control.

**Substation Discontinued.**

Eagle, Idaho, meat inspection, substation of Boise, Idaho.

**Add to Address List.**

Dr. J. E. Gibson, inspector in charge, hog-cholera control and tuberculosis eradication, 133 Statehouse Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Isaac H. Kaufman, inspector in charge, meat and field inspection, care Houlton Dressed Meat Co., Houlton, Me.

Dr. Jefferson Robinson, inspector in charge, meat inspection, Care Powers-Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.

Dr. Henry Singleton, inspector in charge, meat inspection and interstate inspection of cattle and horses, care Hull & Dillon Packing Co., Pittsburg, Kans.

*Conducts slaughtering.

**Remove from Address List.**

Dr. J. E. Blackwell, Pittsburg, Kans., deceased.
Dr. J. B. Clancy, Jacksonville, Ill.
Dr. E. Blaine Haskin, Indianapolis, Ind., deceased.
Dr. E. P. Henderson, Houlton, Me., deceased.
Dr. E. Lapple, Ogden, Utah.

**Change of Address of Official in Charge.**

Dr. L. J. Allen, from 501 Continental Building, Oklahoma, Okla., to 2001 F. & M. Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
Dr. Harry Grafke, from 2001 F. & M. Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex., to 501 Continental Building, Oklahoma, Okla.

**Directory Notes.**

Page 7, add field inspection to work at Houlton, Me.
Pages 7 and 105, cross out "P. O. box 844" in address of Dr. J. W. Murdoch, Helena, Mont.
Pages 9 and 106, Dr. R. W. Tuck, London, England, add: Cable address "Agrituck."
Pages 38 and 81, Establishments 330 and 330–A, Wm. Moland's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., add "Inc." after name.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, JANUARY, 1924.

| Station. | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Goats. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 9,656 | 1,808 | 4,241 | 19 | 133,749 |
| Brooklyn | 6,773 | 5,176 | 26,411 | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo | 8,313 | 3,735 | 9,162 | ..... | 112,408 |
| Chicago | 184,219 | 48,900 | 255,197 | 274 | 949,604 |
| Cincinnati | 12,000 | 7,081 | 3,135 | 31 | 82,682 |
| Cleveland | 10,501 | 6,767 | 11,977 | ..... | 147,195 |
| Detroit | 6,507 | 5,958 | 16,265 | ..... | 149,842 |
| Fort Worth | 37,601 | 29,886 | 6,573 | 68 | 52,226 |
| Indianapolis | 20,558 | 3,371 | 5,379 | 3 | 229,038 |
| Jersey City | 4,989 | 8,078 | 35,922 | 17 | 93,616 |
| Kansas City | 94,678 | 30,074 | 99,479 | 9 | 349,626 |
| Milwaukee | 11,300 | 44,965 | 3,608 | 1 | 164,134 |
| National Stock Yards | 29,938 | 5,434 | 20,604 | 48 | 203,263 |
| New York | 30,487 | 39,136 | 139,309 | 1,105 | 126,712 |
| Omaha | 90,007 | 6,959 | 157,359 | 11 | 329,220 |
| Philadelphia | 9,930 | 6,142 | 18,804 | ..... | 125,867 |
| St. Louis | 15,864 | 3,189 | 4,693 | 1 | 200,553 |
| Sioux City | 27,809 | 1,810 | 28,602 | ..... | 178,221 |
| South St. Joseph | 33,372 | 6,841 | 89,155 | ..... | 178,530 |
| South St. Paul | 32,525 | 42,739 | 24,960 | ..... | 380,859 |
| All other establishments | 135,432 | 64,810 | 122,260 | 656 | 1,723,897 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| January, 1924 | 812,459 | 372,859 | 1,083,095 | 2,243 | 5,911,242 |
| January, 1923 | 745,109 | 351,382 | 1,021,211 | 1,863 | 5,134,029 |
| 7 months ended January, 1924 | 5,722,342 | 2,602,104 | 6,930,175 | 19,809 | 32,235,454 |
| 7 months ended January, 1923 | 5,522,012 | 2,418,084 | 6,743,444 | 17,951 | 26,724,602 |

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, January, 1924, 503. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 220,857,717 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 32,852,882 pounds. Corresponding inspections for January, 1923: Lard, 209,439,440 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 32,233,298 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

**Carcasses Condemned during December, 1923.**

| Cause. | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emaciation | 600 | 177 | 164 | 134 |
| Hog cholera | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,495 |
| Inflammatory diseases | 721 | 154 | 491 | 4,792 |
| Immaturity | ..... | 352 | ..... | ..... |
| Tuberculosis | 5,654 | 46 | ..... | 8,154 |
| All other causes | 1,340 | 218 | 434 | 4,946 |
| Total | 8,315 | 947 | 1,089 | 24,521 |

## IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during January, 1924, with figures for other periods for comparison.

*Imports of food animals.*

| Country of export. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 1,340 | ..... | 1,752 | 3 |
| Canada | 9,071 | 4 | 38 | 15 |
| Total: | | | | |
| January, 1924 | 10,411 | 4 | 1,790 | 18 |
| January, 1923 | 7,215 | 94 | 5,358 | 1 |
| 7 months ended January, 1924 | 131,521 | 823 | 36,792 | 503 |
| 7 months ended January, 1923 | 232,881 | 2,631 | 64,426 | 7,095 |

*Imports of meat and meat food products.*

| Country of export. | Fresh and refrigerated. | | Canned and cured. | Other products. | Total weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef. | Other. | | | |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Argentina | 123,502 | ..... | 194,178 | ..... | 317,680 |
| Brazil | ..... | 6,640 | ..... | ..... | 6,640 |
| Canada | 494,415 | 109,545 | 14,492 | 63,254 | 681,706 |
| Uruguay | 16,811 | ..... | 562,270 | ..... | 579,081 |
| Other countries | ..... | ..... | 11,176 | 15,110 | 26,286 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| January, 1924 | 634,728 | 116,185 | 782,116 | 78,364 | 1,611,393 |
| January, 1923 | 326,134 | 2,142,833 | 1,358,252 | 19,800 | 3,847,019 |
| 7 months ended January, 1924 | 11,251,858 | 2,999,880 | 6,046,400 | 624,018 | 20,922,156 |
| 7 months ended January, 1923 | 23,258,093 | 8,380,248 | 4,571,483 | 579,512 | 36,789,336 |

Condemned in January, 1924: Beef, 3 pounds; pork, 100 pounds; total, 103 pounds.

## FOREIGN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT AND PRODUCTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

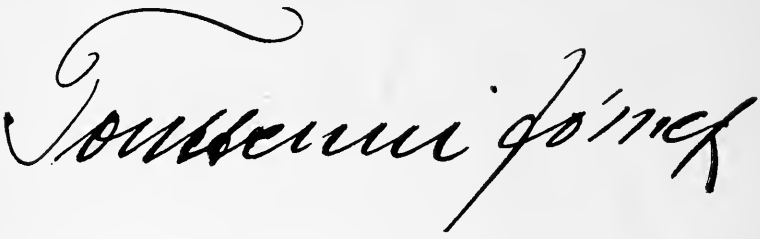
The following are additional names and facsimile signatures of foreign national Government officials authorized to sign and issue certificates of inspection for meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States:

**Country and name.**

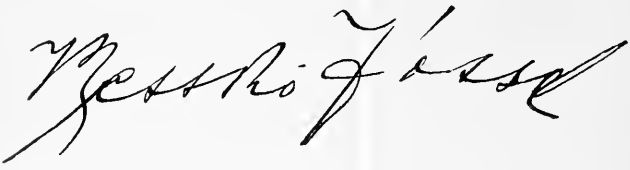
HUNGARY.

Salamon Dávid.

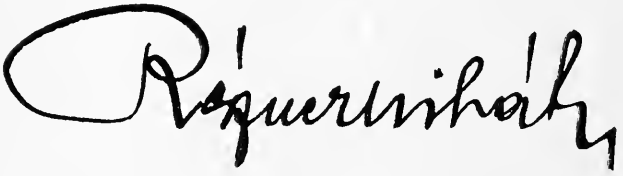
József Touttenui.



József Bessko.



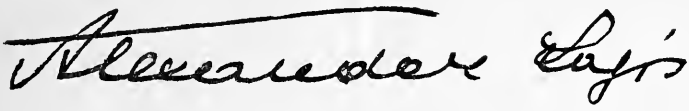
Mihály Reszner.



Sándor Tanka.

Gyula Csösz.

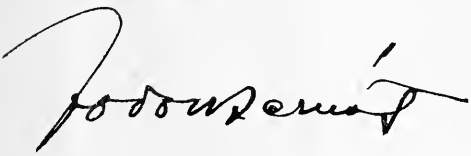
Lajós Alexander.



Dezsó Kocsor.

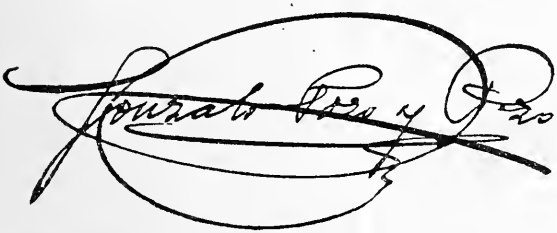
József Born.

Bernát Fodor.



SPAIN.

Gonzalo Pozo y Pozo.



## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH THE VARIOUS STATES, JANUARY, 1924.

| State. | Tuberculin tests during month. | | | Once-tested free herds. | Accredited herds. | Herds under supervision. | Inspector in charge. | State official. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Herds or lots. | Cattle tested. | Cattle reacted. | | | | | |
| Ala | 76 | 2,293 | 19 | 1,218 | 166 | 1,836 | R. E. Jackson | C. A. Cary, Auburn. |
| Ariz | 197 | 3,450 | 140 | 1,531 | 2 | 1,890 | F. L. Schneider | S. E. Douglas, Phoenix. |
| Ark | 80 | 2,444 | 5 | 566 | 45 | 650 | L. E. Lyons | J. H. Bux, Little Rock. |
| Calif | 35 | 2,536 | 38 | 2,002 | 25 | 2,171 | R. Snyder | J. P. Iverson, Sacramento. |
| Colo | 383 | 3,024 | 40 | 757 | 10 | 894 | W. E. Howe | C. G. Lamb, Denver. |
| Conn | 113 | 4,476 | 200 | 1,221 | 373 | 1,619 | R. L. Smith | J. M. Whittlesey, Hartford. |
| Del | 73 | 1,062 | 99 | 1,218 | 689 | 2,468 | W. G. Middleton | O. A. Newton, Bridgeville. |
| D. C | | | | 270 | 10 | 288 | J. A. Kiernan | |
| Fla | 132 | 3,581 | 6 | 4,658 | 246 | 5,598 | J. G. Fish | J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee. |
| Ga | 64 | 2,202 | 26 | 3,019 | 40 | 3,700 | A. L. Hirleman | P. F. Bahnsen, Atlanta. |
| Idaho | 490 | 7,305 | 25 | 11,705 | 118 | 13,531 | W. A. Sullivan | W. R. Smith, Boise. |
| Ill | 3,781 | 34,924 | 1,350 | 1,390 | 560 | 56,963 | J. J. Lintner | F. A. Laird, Springfield. |
| Ind | 1,489 | 17,458 | 370 | 21,804 | 4,464 | 27,022 | E. B. Haskin | R. C. Julien, Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | 2,316 | 49,532 | 1,036 | 11,262 | 3,041 | 22,898 | J. A. Barger | P. Malcolm, Des Moines. |
| Kans | 538 | 6,700 | 36 | 2,330 | 855 | 8,313 | N. L. Townsend | J. H. Mercer, Topeka. |
| Ky | 749 | 5,494 | 35 | 19,286 | 259 | 22,626 | W. F. Biles | W. H. Simmons, Frankfort. |
| La | 66 | 1,019 | 74 | 1,462 | 110 | 1,990 | A. F. Staub | E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge. |
| Me | 339 | 3,676 | 68 | 15,441 | 1,335 | 18,097 | J. B. Reidy | H. M. Tucker, Augusta. |
| Md | 351 | 5,494 | 361 | 1,641 | 945 | 5,459 | T. A. Ladson | James B. George, Baltimore. |
| Mass | 162 | 3,174 | 704 | 376 | 118 | 827 | E. A. Crossman | L. H. Howard, Boston. |
| Mich | 3,320 | 30,668 | 453 | 37,973 | 343 | 44,860 | T. S. Rich | H. W. Norton, jr., Lansing. |
| Minn | 515 | 11,970 | 277 | 6,375 | 3,439 | 11,834 | W. J. Fretz | C. E. Cotton, St. Paul. |
| Miss | 143 | 1,461 | 5 | 437 | 141 | 730 | H. L. Fry | H. Chadwick, Jackson. |
| Mo | 949 | 11,475 | 67 | 42,002 | 671 | 43,640 | Ralph Graham | H. A. Wilson, Jefferson City. |
| Mont | 310 | 9,466 | 30 | 15,720 | 142 | 16,531 | J. W. Murdoch | W. J. Butler, Helena. |
| Nebr | 692 | 8,529 | 84 | 1,569 | 329 | 1,851 | C. H. Hays | L. R. Cantwell, Lincoln. |
| Nev | 81 | 1,124 | 9 | 1,724 | 15 | 1,729 | F. E. Murray | Edward Records, Reno. |
| N. H | 120 | 2,124 | 32 | 1,860 | 401 | 2,652 | E. A. Crossman | A. L. Felker, Concord. |
| N. J | 148 | 2,234 | 234 | 449 | 211 | 1,002 | W. G. Middleton | J. H. McNeil, Trenton. |
| N. Mex | | | | 1,730 | 3 | 1,937 | F. L. Schneider | Mat Keenan, Albuquerque. |
| N. Y | 727 | 15,881 | 1,139 | 19,844 | 2,406 | 23,749 | H. B. Leonard | H. J. Henry, Albany. |
| N. C | 3,489 | 7,746 | 20 | 82,305 | 52 | 89,993 | A. J. De Fosset | Wm. Moore, Raleigh. |
| N. Dak | 1,293 | 22,122 | 184 | 8,804 | 1,911 | 12,465 | H. H. Cohenour | W. F. Crewe, Bismarck. |
| Ohio | 1,574 | 13,191 | 482 | 9,965 | 1,367 | 12,756 | Paul Vaughn | F. A. Zimmer, Columbus. |
| Okla | 58 | 2,025 | 9 | 231 | 374 | 686 | L. J. Allen | J. A. Whitehurst, Oklahoma. |
| Oreg | 1,134 | 10,000 | 157 | 19,134 | 351 | 19,485 | S. B. Foster | W. H. Lytle, Salem. |
| Pa | 3,225 | 16,390 | 531 | 14,060 | 2,353 | 18,552 | P. E. Quinn | T. E. Munce, Harrisburg. |
| R. I | 3 | 106 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 54 | E. A. Crossman | T. E. Robinson, Providence. |
| S. C | 63 | 742 | 15 | 710 | 149 | 3,789 | W. K. Lewis | W. K. Lewis, Columbia. |
| S. Dak | 51 | 1,683 | 90 | 342 | 304 | 711 | J. O. Wilson | A. E. Beaumont, Pierre. |
| Tenn | 98 | 2,437 | 1 | 124 | 345 | 12,666 | E. I. Smith | W. B. Lincoln, Nashville. |
| Tex | 59 | 1,650 | 11 | 210 | 151 | 472 | H. Grafke | L. G. Cloud, Fort Worth. |
| Utah | 283 | 2,902 | 94 | 7,910 | 100 | 8,737 | F. E. Murray | A. J. Webb, Salt Lake City. |
| Vt | 376 | 7,156 | 143 | 947 | 2,306 | 5,258 | L. H. Adams | E. S. Brigham, Montpelier. |
| Va | 354 | 3,283 | 50 | 875 | 1,137 | 2,259 | R. E. Brookbank | J. G. Ferneyhough, Richmond. |
| Wash | 937 | 12,416 | 251 | 20,261 | 137 | 21,392 | J. C. Exline | L. C. Pelton, Olympia. |
| W. Va | 192 | 2,972 | 41 | 4,218 | 439 | 4,042 | George W. Neff | J. H. Stewart, Charleston. |
| Wis | 1,779 | 34,094 | 692 | 30,845 | 4,375 | 37,900 | J. S. Healy | John D. Jones, Madison. |
| Wyo | 493 | 13,619 | 23 | 4,474 | 8 | 5,066 | John T. Dallas | A. W. French, Cheyenne. |
| Total | 33,900 | 400,332 | 9,756 | 438,284 | 37,389 | 605,638 | | |

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF HOG-CHOLERA-CONTROL WORK, JANUARY, 1924.

| State. | Public meetings attended. | Interviews. | Farm visits. | Autopsies. | Premises quarantined. | Outbreaks reported. | Herds treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | 455 | 116 | 32 | ..... | 41 | 61 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 211 | 68 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 18 |
| Delaware | 22 | 57 | 53 | 10 | ..... | 8 | 5 |
| Florida | 2 | 421 | 173 | 12 | ..... | 43 | 32 |
| Georgia | 7 | 278 | 139 | 16 | ..... | 22 | 34 |
| Idaho | 6 | 391 | 124 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 27 |
| Illinois | 9 | 578 | 132 | 31 | 9 | 18 | ..... |
| Indiana | 5 | 442 | 116 | 20 | 1 | 10 | ..... |
| Iowa | 2 | 117 | 30 | 13 | ..... | 18 | ..... |
| Kansas | ..... | 178 | 26 | 36 | ..... | 15 | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 394 | 163 | 17 | ..... | 9 | 5 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 91 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 6 | 1 |
| Maryland | 15 | 616 | 100 | 19 | 12 | 26 | 1 |
| Michigan | 39 | 352 | 81 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 7 |
| Mississippi | 2 | 346 | 134 | 7 | ..... | 84 | 29 |
| Missouri | 5 | 235 | 152 | 6 | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Nebraska | 2 | 41 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | ..... | 59 | 14 | 6 | ..... | 25 | 5 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 143 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 22 | ..... |
| Ohio | 7 | 229 | 76 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 407 | 72 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| South Carolina | ..... | 199 | 63 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 58 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 205 | 8 | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Tennessee | ..... | 321 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Texas | ..... | 892 | 23 | 5 | ..... | 26 | 11 |
| Utah | 2 | 276 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Virginia | 4 | 146 | 23 | 13 | ..... | 14 | 2 |
| Washington | ..... | 28 | 26 | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 5 | 258 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 145 | 8,366 | 1,999 | 332 | 71 | 508 | 309 |

NOTE.—There were no hog-cholera-control activities in California, Colorado, and Montana during January.

## LICENSES FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, FEBRUARY, 1924.

### LICENSES ISSUED.

| License No. | Date. | Name and address of firm. | Products. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1924. Feb. 20 | Lederle Antitoxin Labs., Middletown Road, near Pearl River, N. Y. | Mastitis mixed vaccine (bovine); mixed bacterial vaccine (for fowl). |
| 180 | Feb. 1 | Farmers Serum Co., Biologic Laboratory, 2509 O Street, Omaha, Nebr. | Avian hemorrhagic—septicemia bacterin; avian mixed bacterin; bovine abortion mixed bacterin; bovine abortion vaccine; bovine hemorrhagic—septicemia bacterin; bovine mixed bacterin; ovine hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin; ovine mixed bacterin; swine hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin; swine mixed bacterin. |

### LICENSES TERMINATED.

U. S. veterinary license No. 112–A, issued on November 15, 1922, to the Fort Dodge Serum Co., Wilson Lane, Ogden, Utah, was terminated February 15, 1924, without prejudice.

## ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS PRODUCED UNDER UNITED STATES VETERINARY LICENSE IN JANUARY, 1924.

| Serum. | | | Virus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary. | Clear. | Total. | Simultaneous. | Hyperimmunizing. |
| *C. c.* 61,748,240 | *C. c.* 10,535,300 | *C. c.* 72,283,540 | *C. c.* 1,344,356 | *C. c.* 16,956,011 |

## PERMITTED DISINFECTANT.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the regulations of this department governing the interstate movement of livestock (B. A. I. Order 273, revised) the bureau has granted permission to the Fort Dodge Serum Co., of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for the distribution and use of "Cooper's Saponified Cresol Solution" under the name of "Fort Dodge Saponified Cresol," in the general disinfection of cars, yards, and other premises. "Fort Dodge Saponified Cresol" is identical with "Cooper's Saponified Cresol Solution," manufactured by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Chicago, Ill.

## TEXAS-FEVER QUARANTINE—PLACES TO WHICH SOUTHERN CATTLE MAY BE SHIPPED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

**Permission Withdrawn.**

Florida:

*Jacksonville.*—Interstate Stock Yards Co. (Armour & Co.).

*Jacksonville.*—Jacksonville Cattle Co. (The plant is now known as the Jones–Chambliss Co.)

## PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT.

On page 101 of Service and Regulatory Announcements for November, 1923, certain automobile equipment was designated as to be purchased under authorization and without reference to Washington for approval. Acting under this permission an employee bought an automatic windshield cleaner for a bureau automobile at a cost several times in excess of the price of a serviceable cleaner. Attention is directed to the fact that this authority to purchase did not carry permission to buy the highest-priced articles of the several kinds. The articles mentioned should be reasonable in price and appropriate to the cars to which they are to be attached. It is not contemplated that any of them be of a luxurious or costly character.

## AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL REGULATIONS.

**Preparation of Telegrams.**

Paragraph 81 of the Fiscal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

81. *Preparation of telegrams.*—Telegrams may be sent only when mail communication will not meet the necessities of the occasion. The commercial practice will be followed in addressing telegrams, except when specific bureau instructions have been issued to the contrary. All unnecessary words should be omitted from the body of the message. Numbers should be expressed in words, not in figures; ordinal numbers should not be abbreviated. Employees should avail themselves of night rates whenever practicable and day or night letters whenever more economical, due consideration being given to the importance of the message, the time required for transmission and delivery (a minimum of from one to one and one-half hours should be allowed for transmission and delivery), and the relative time prevailing at points of origin and destination. The address of every telegram should be in sufficient detail to insure its prompt delivery and the signature in such form as readily to identify the sender. Titles, however, should ordinarily be omitted.

## RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

### Livestock Quarantine Law.

American Railway Express Co., interstate movement of 2 calves without tuberculin test, $100 fine.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. (4 cases), failure to placard cars "Southern cattle," $400 fines.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (2 cases), failure to clean and disinfect cars in which tuberculous cows had been transported, $100 fine.

B. P. Ogle, Emmitsburg, Md., driving cows interstate without tuberculin test, $100 fine.

Samuel Wesley Repp, Union Bridge, Md., interstate shipment of cattle without tuberculin test, $25 fine.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. (5 cases), failure to mark waybills "Southern cattle," $500 fines.

### Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., $100 fine.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. (2 cases), $200 fines.
Great Northern Railway Co., $100 fine.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co., $100 fine.
Illinois Central Railroad Co., $100 fine.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas (5 cases), $500 fines.
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., $100 fine.
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. (13 cases), $1,300 fines.
Southern Railway Co. (2 cases), $200 fines.
Wabash Railway Co. (5 cases), $500 fines.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (3 cases), $300 fines.

### Meat-Inspection Law.

T. O. Williams, Portsmouth, Va., $150 fine.
Anson R. Thompson, Grand Valley, Pa., $25 fine.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to officers in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies sent varies with the subject or nature of the publication and the number and class of employees. Officers in charge will use their judgment and distribute publications to best advantage. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Farmers' Bulletin 666. Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Slightly revised. By John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 6.

Farmers' Bulletin 840. Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners. By F. R. Marshall and R. B. Millin, formerly of Animal Husbandry Division. Revised by D. A. Spencer, same division. Pp. 24, figs. 6.

Farmers' Bulletin 1017. Cattle Scab. Slightly revised. By Marion Imes, Zoological Division. Pp. 30, figs. 15.

Farmers' Bulletin 1133. Feeding Garbage to Hogs. Slightly revised. By F. G. Ashbrook and A. Wilson, formerly of Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 27, figs. 16.

Farmers' Bulletin 1155. Diseases of Sheep. Slightly revised. By Bernard A. Gallagher, Pathological Division. Pp. 40, figs. 6.

Farmers' Bulletin 1376. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens. Slightly revised. By Alfred R. Lee, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 17, figs. 12.

Factors Which Determine Otocephaly in Guinea Pigs. By Sewall Wright and Orson N. Eaton, Animal Husbandry Division. In Journal of Agricultural Research, October 27, 1923. A–64. Pp. 161 to 182, inclusive; figs. 3, pl. 1.

A Method of Automatic Control of Low Temperatures Employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By John T. Bowen, Dairy Division. In Journal of Agricultural Research, October 27, 1923. A–65. Pp. 183 to 190, inclusive; figs. 4.

Miscellaneous Circular 12. A Handbook for Better Feeding of Livestock. By E. W. Sheets and William Jackson, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 50.

Index to Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1923. Pp. 111 to 115, inclusive.

B. A. I. Order 287. To Prevent the Spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cattle, Sheep, Other Ruminants, and Swine. Quarantining Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano Counties, Calif. Effective February 23, 1924. Pp. 2.

Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Order 287. Extending the quarantine against foot-and-mouth disease in California to include Marin, Napa, San Mateo, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties. Effective February 25, 1924. P. 1.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA.

The following press article issued by the Department on February 29 is published for the information of bureau employees, livestock officials, and subscribers to Service Announcements.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which made its appearance in California about February 20, was considered under control February 29. This is the view of Federal veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, based on telegrams from its inspectors in the infected counties and on negative reports from surrounding territory.

The fine spirit with which the people of California received the rigid quarantine measures and their whole-hearted cooperation in aiding Federal and State inspectors to locate diseased animals are largely responsible for keeping the infection within the limited area of four counties.

"The support of State and county officials, peace officers, and numerous organizations has been 100 per cent," declared Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. "Public-spirited stockmen and citizens are cooperating with the guards at boundaries of infected counties and the danger of foot-and-mouth disease spreading within from the area is now remote. It is still too early, however, to be certain that infection does not exist elsewhere."

### WARNINGS BROADCAST BY RADIO.

Livestock sanitary officials and Government veterinary inspectors throughout the country, especially west of the Mississippi River, were advised at once regarding the sudden outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the vicinity of Oakland, Calif., just across the bay from San Francisco. In addition radio stations are cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in broadcasting warnings and advising livestock owners to watch for symptoms of the disease and to report any suspicious cases to either State or Federal officials. The warnings broadcast include a description of the disease. In typical cases small blisters make their appearance on the mucous membrane of the mouth inside the cheeks, and inner surface of the lips; as the disease advances ropy saliva hangs from the mouth. Similar eruptions appear about the feet a few days later and there is a tenderness which may cause lameness. Animals lose their appetite and may refuse to eat at all.

### PRESENT OUTBREAK DESCRIBED.

The cause of the outbreak is unknown, but infection is believed to have entered the country from abroad by way of San Francisco Harbor. Suspicious symptoms were first observed by the herdsmen of a dairy of 350 cattle near Oakland, Calif. He called in a local veterinarian who promptly reported the case to the county and State veterinarians, who in turn notified the inspector representing the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in California. With the assistance of the veterinary department of the University of California, at Berkeley, scientific tests were made of the lesions in the mouth, teats, and feet of the infected animals. Fifty per cent of the cows showed symptoms of disease and so acute was the infection that lameness developed very rapidly. One cow died on the third day. About the same time the disease appeared in a six-cow dairy, 25 miles away.

### QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY.

Within an hour after the United States Department of Agriculture had received this convincing evidence indicating foot-and-mouth disease, Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace issued an order quarantining the counties of Alameda,

Contra Costa, and Solano. The Governor of California, attorney general, and other State and local officials immediately took steps to make the quarantine effective and stamp out the infection. Exposed livestock within the quarantined zone meanwhile developed symptoms, and, on February 29, 39 premises showed infection. Susceptible livestock on these premises included 2,680 cattle, 6,207, and 10 goats.

On February 27, 9 new premises, which are included in the number given, showed infection. On the 28th and 29th, however, the number of infected premises, which up to that time had increased daily, dropped to only 3 and 4, respectively. This was an indication that the sanitary measures enforced, which included tying up dogs, prohibiting all movement of livestock, and restricting the visits of persons to other farms, were effective.

### SLAUGHTER POLICY USED.

As in previous outbreaks, the policy of slaughtering infected herds was immediately adopted, this being the only certain method of safeguarding the Nation's 8 billion dollar livestock industry from danger. The act making appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture provides authority for "the eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals," and also gives authority for the destruction of infected animals. Suitable indemnity based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value is provided.

As a further precaution in controlling the disease, six additional counties in the vicinity of the outbreak were placed under quarantine. About this time also inspectors made preparations for slaughtering and burying the infected and exposed herds. On February 24 the digging of trenches to receive the carcasses of infected animals began and slaughter and deep burial followed promptly.

### OTHER PRECAUTIONS.

As a still further safeguard in suppressing foot-and-mouth disease, the Bureau of Animal Industry immediately notified its inspector in charge of the enforcement of the virus-serum law at Berkeley, Calif., to permit the use of no new stock and to prevent serum manufacturers from sending out any unsterilized product. All serums and viruses in the quarantined region are to be submitted to stringent purity tests.

### PRINTING OFFICE LENDS AID.

"One of the most valuable helps in combating the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease," Doctor Mohler declared in discussing the situation, "was the splendid cooperation from the Government Printing Office." The quarantine order which was signed by the Secretary late in the afternoon was printed the same night and delivered early the next morning. This made possible the prompt notification of railroads, other carriers, and livestock officials. In addition, the huge presses at the Government Printing Office printed a special emergency edition of Farmers' Bulletin 666, "Foot-and-Mouth Disease," in one day. Other needed publications dealing with regulations and disinfectants were handled with similar dispatch.

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